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L4	cartilage-derived morphogenetic proteins	47	L4
L3	US 2003/0185898	0	L3
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L1	200030185898	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L42: Entry 28 of 40 File: USPT Nov 11, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6645525 B1
TITLE: Ionically formulated biomolecule microcarriers

Detailed Description Text (35):
Molecules may be attached to the outer surface of the microparticles by methods known to those skilled in the art to "coat" the microparticles. These molecules are attached for purposes such as to enhance stability and facilitate targeting. For example, biomolecules such as phospholipids may be attached to the surface of the microparticle to prevent endocytosis by endosomes; receptors, antibodies or hormones may be attached to the surface to promote or facilitate targeting of the microparticle to the desired organ, tissue or cells of the body; and polysaccharides, such as glucans, may be attached to the outer surface of the microparticle to enhance or to avoid uptake by macrophages. The microparticles may also be coated with one or more stabilizing substances, which may be particularly useful for long term depoting with parenteral administration or for oral delivery by allowing passage of the microparticles through the stomach or gut without dissolution. For example, microparticles intended for oral delivery may be stabilized with a coating of a substance such as mucin. Additionally, the particles can be non-covalently coated with compounds such as fatty acids or lipids. The coating may be applied to the microparticles by immersion in the solubilized coating substance, spraying the microparticles with the substance or other methods well known to those skilled in the art.

Other Reference Publication (27):
Truong L. V., August J. T., Leong K. W., "Controlled Gene Delivery by DNA-Gelatin Nanospheres" Human Gene Therapy, 1998, vol. 9, No. 12, pp. 1709-1717.

Other Reference Publication (32):
Peptoids Eyed for Gene Therapy Applications C&EN Science/Technology, May 4, 1998.

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L59: Entry 43 of 46 File: USPT Feb 13, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5490962 A
TITLE: Preparation of medical devices by solid free-form fabrication methods

Detailed Description Text (31):
A number of materials are commonly used to form a matrix for bioactive agent delivery. Unless otherwise specified, the term "polymer" will be used to include any of the materials used to form the bioactive agent matrix, including polymers and monomers which can be polymerized or adhered to form an integral unit. In a preferred embodiment the particles are formed of a polymer, such as a synthetic thermoplastic polymer, for example, ethylene vinyl acetate, poly(anhydrides), polyorthoesters, polymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid and other .alpha. hydroxy acids, and polyphosphazenes, a protein polymer, for example, albumin or collagen, or a polysaccharide containing sugar units such as lactose. The polymer can be non-biodegradable or biodegradable, typically via hydrolysis or enzymatic cleavage. Non-polymeric materials can also be used to form the matrix and are included within the term "polymer" unless otherwise specified. Examples include organic and inorganic materials such as hydoxyapatite, calcium carbonate, buffering agents, and lactose, as well as other common excipients used in drugs, which are solidified by application of adhesive rather than solvent.

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L63: Entry 5 of 136 File: PGPB Oct 21, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040208934 A1
TITLE: Inorganic-polymer complexes for the controlled release of compounds including medicinals

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0018] (i) a matrix polymer, and/or (ii) a complexing agent. As used herein, the term "matrix polymer" refers to a polymer (often a biopolymer) which series to control the erosion rate, setting time, and influences the release profile by raising the viscosity of the medium in the pores and channels of the delivery system. As used herein, the term "complexing agent," refers to an agent (often a biopolymer), which is used to form a salt or conjugate with the active agent which in effect raises the molecular weight of the active agent and lowers its rate of efflux. The complexing agent is typically a small molecule capable of aggregation which has affinity for the active agent. Pharmacologically acceptable hydrophobic medicinal complexing agents include proteins such as albumin, lipids or cyclodextrins which can be used to complex neutral medicinal molecules or charged molecules which contain an apolar moiety. Liposomes containing a medicinal can be entrapped within the calcium sulfate matrix.

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L63: Entry 125 of 136 File: USPT Oct 16, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4963367 A
TITLE: Drug delivery compositions and methods

Detailed Description Text (25):
The liposome embodiment of the present invention comprises a liposome component, the pharmaceutic and/or pharmacologic entity(s), or combinations thereof, contained within the liposomes, and a coacervate based matrix and/or film encapsulating the liposome component and its contents. In this embodiment of the present invention, liposomes containing the physiologically-active molecule are mixed into a surfactant solution such as a solution of polymerized albumin. To achieve the full advantage of this embodiment of the present invention, the surfactant (polymerized albumin) solution also contains polymerized lecithin and is converted to a coacervate phase to form a coacervate matrix and/or film enveloping the liposome composition.

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L63: Entry 135 of 136 File: DWPI Apr 5, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-170457
DERWENT-WEEK: 199421

TITLE: Capsule contg. cattle nutrients - comprises preparing aq. mixt. of lipid and protein, hydrolysing with proteinase, pasteurising mixt. and drying.

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
BEACON RES LTD	BEACN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1991GB-0007214 (April 5, 1991)

PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	JP 06090774 A	April 5, 1994		007	C12P007/64

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 06090774A	April 3, 1992	1992JP-0109106	

INT-CL (IPC): A23K 1/16; C12P 7/64

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 06090774A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Prepn. of capsule formed lipid by a) prepn. of an aq. mixt. of lipid and protein, 2) hydrolysis of the protein with proteinase, 3) pasteurisation of the resultant mixt. and 4) drying the mixt. to water content of 25% or less.

In water, 20% or less of a lipid (e.g. palm, corn and soy bean oils, and beef fat) and 15-50% of protein, (e.g. albumin) and emulsified and hydrolysed with a proteinase, pasteurised and dried to give 12.5-25 wt. % of water content to encapsulate lipid in protein matrix.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Encapsulation of lipid in protein matrix used for nutrients of cattle.

In an example, a mixt. of 1,000 kg composed of 15 pts. each of viscera of fowl and waste including heads and feet, 10 pts. of viscera of pigs, 30 pts. each of feathers and 50% aq. blood was minced, warmed to about 50 deg. c and hydrolysed with 0.4 L of a commercial proteinase, pasteurised and dried to give powder compsn. composed of 7% water, 55% of protein, 34% of fat, 3% of ash and less than 1% of

fibre. (Reissue of the entry advised in week 9418 based on complete specification).

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: CAPSULE CONTAIN CATTLE NUTRIENT COMPRISE PREPARATION AQUEOUS MIXTURE LIPID PROTEIN HYDROLYSIS PROTEINASE PASTEURISATION MIXTURE DRY

DERWENT-CLASS: B07 C07 D13 D16

CPI-CODES: B04-B01B; C04-B01B; B04-N02; C04-N02; B12-M11C; C12-M11C; B14-S12; C14-S12; D03-G; D05-A02C; D05-H10;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M431 M720 M782 M903 N134 P713 Q212 Q233 R031
V406 V752 V772 V780

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1994-080814

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L51: Entry 41 of 70 File: USPT Jul 6, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6759060 B2
TITLE: Synthetic particulate vectors and preparation process

CLAIMS:

8. A synthetic particulate vector comprising a non-liquid hydrophilic core which comprises a matrix of polysaccharides or oligosaccharides which are naturally or chemically cross-linked, said hydrophilic core having ionic ligands grafted thereon, and said vector further comprises an active principal, wherein said vector does not have an external lipid layer grafter thereon; wherein the vector has a diameter of between 10 nm and 5 .mu.m and wherein the polysacchanides or oligosaccharides are cross-linked by means of bi- or tri-functional agents.

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L51: Entry 57 of 70 File: USPT Apr 6, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5891475 A
TITLE: Particulate vector and pharmaceutical composition containing it

Brief Summary Text (16):
One object of the present invention is therefore to provide an efficient vector having a simpler structure. Surprisingly, it was found that particles comprising only a hydrophilic core, preferably consisting of a matrix of naturally or chemically cross-linked polysaccharides or oligosaccharides, and of an external lipid layer, make it possible to bind active ingredients having a biological activity and to considerably increase the efficacy thereof.

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L51: Entry 66 of 70 File: USPT Aug 5, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5653996 A
TITLE: Method for preparing liposomes

Detailed Description Text (62):
The liposomes of this invention may also be administered via other microparticulate delivery systems or sustained release formulations placed in certain tissues including blood. Suitable examples of sustained release carriers include semipermeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g. suppositories, or microcapsules. Implantable or microcapsular sustained release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,773,919, EP 58,481) copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma ethyl-L-glutamate (U. Sidman et al., Biopolymers 22(1):547-556, (1985)), poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate) or ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer et al., J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 15:167-277 (1981) and R. Langer, Chem. Tech. 12:98-105 (1982)). Pharmaceutically acceptable polymers, such as collagen, polylysine, polylactic acid, polymethylacrylate, polyurethane, polyglycolic acid, hydroxypropylcellulose, agar and agarose, are also suitable carriers for liposomes of this invention. Methods for preparing these polymers in cross-linked and/or gel form are well known, and the methods can be readily adapted to incorporate liposomes. Many of the polymers, such as agar, collagen, and polyurethanes can be formulated in permeable cross-linked structures which allow liposome movement through and out of the matrices at a selected rate. Matrices of this type are suitable for drug delivery in body cavities, where the matrix can be held in place over an extended period, or for ocular use, where an implant can take the form of a clear lens. Other polymer compositions, like polylactate, can be formulated as a biodegradable solid which releases the entrapped liposome slowly over an extended polymer degradation period. Such matrices are suitable for liposome release in the mouth or stomach. Some of the polymer compositions, such as polylysine, can be polymerized in a liposome suspension to form a polymer shell about individual liposomes, to form a coating which, for example, would protect the liposomes from rapid breakdown in the stomach.

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L51: Entry 67 of 70 File: USPT Jun 10, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5637456 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Rapid test for determining the amount of functionally inactive gene in a gene therapy vector preparation

Detailed Description Text (6):
Where standard expression vectors are used, various methods for their introduction into cells will be employed. For example, the vectors may be encapsulated in liposomes, conjugated to targeting agents, attached to microparticles or otherwise modified to permit uptake or introduction into target cells. It also is contemplated that naked DNA may, in some instances, be sufficiently transported across cell membranes to be used in gene therapy. Whatever the transfer mechanism of choice or the form of the vector, an assay designed to test the activity of the vector stock will employ that mechanism.

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